### TROY, KANSAS: Thursday, : : : December 5, 1878

STATE PRINTER.-The State Printer contest comes up again, this Winter. We have a preference among the candidates, but have no interest in the office, and shall, therefore, not advocate the claims of any candidate. But there is a candidate who is making a strong effort, whom we do not want to see elected. That candidate is Samuel Dodsworth, of Leavenworth. It has been charged that George Martin does commercial printing, that ought to go to the offices i the several Counties. But Mr. Martin says he never solicits such work, and takes it only when it is thrust upon him; and that the major part of the commercial work that he does, is such as the country offices are not prepared to do. But Samuel Dodsworth is the worst competitor that Kausas country printing offices have. He is constantly, in person or by letter or sample, soliciting work that legitimately belongs to offices in the several Counties. Year after year, County Boards are solicited to give him the printing of assessment blanks, tax receipts, County warrants, and all manner of other County blanks. that the offices in the County are prepared to do. By getting the work for a large number of Counties, he is enabled to do it at reduced prices, and therefore he is constantly undermining the country offices. The St. Joe. Steam Print ing Company do not do this, and we do not be lieve that George W. Martin does, or that other candidates for Printer would, Mr. Dodsworth is the only man who noses in, and seeks to take from the country printer his legitimate patronage. We hope the Kansas papers will pass him around, and do all in their power to keep him out of a position in which he could do them still greater damage.

REFORM -A glorious thing is Reform. If Republicans can be beaten on the issue of Reform, it is a grand achievement, although Republicans may have conducted public affairs with the strictest integrity. Brown County, west of us, has experienced the benefits of Reform. For years, the Republicans had control of the County offices, and in that time not a dollar was lost to the people. But the Grange reformation struck the County, and the people wanted Reform. They elected a Reformer County Treasurer, over a good Republican, and re-elected him; and when he could no louger be re elected, by reason of a wise provision in our laws, his deputy was elected to the office. Then a settlement with the Reform Treasurer was necessary. It is now openly asserted that at least \$12,000, if not more, has somehow slipped out, during the administration of this Reformer and his Reform deputy. But if the people of Brown County are willing to pay for Reform, they ought to enjoy it. The Democrats and Reformers have for years been trying to get hold of the important offices of Doniphan County. The Republican officers have never stolen a dollar from the County, but still some people are clamorous for Reform. If they ever do succeed in their designs, it will turn out to be such Reform as the people of Brown County have enjoyed.

The Holton Recorder disputes our assertion, that Hayes' policy secured Democratic majorities in both branches of Congress. It says the House was Democratic before Hayes was inaugurated. We do not charge that Hayes' policy was responsible for every Democratic victory, before his election ; but we still stand by our assertion, that he is responsible for Democratic majorities in both branches of Congress He betrayed the Republicans of the South, and demoralized and disheartened, for a time, those of the North. Had he not betrayed the Southern Republicans, they would have elected enough members of Cougress, this year, to have made the House Republican. Had it not been for him, the Republicans would have had two Senators from South Carolina, two from Lonisi-Indiana. He was responsible for Ohio going Democratic, last year, enabling them to elect a Senator, and to Gerymander the State so as to gain half a dozen or more Congressman. He is a first-class fraud, and has done the Republicau party more harm than he could do it good, were he to live a thousand years, and devote his whole time to the business.

And now the man who defeated the renegade, Curtin, in Pennsylvania, is to be contested out of his seat. The reason, as given, is, that the District is very strongly Democratic, and everybody expected that Cartin would be elec ted by at least 3,000 majority; but he was very sick at the time of the election, and, to the sur prise of everybody, he was defeated. This makes the election fraudulent. It is very singolar that, with every County in the District having over 1,000 Democratic majority, the Republicans were able to perpetuate such enorous frauds at the polls. But a Democratic Congress will place Curtin in a position where the people refused to put him.

One of the latest Constitutional amend ments provides that when the right of suffrage in any State is abridged or denied to any class of citizens, the representation of that State in Cougress shall be reduced in proportion. Represcutative Page, of California, will offer a resolution reducing the representation of those Southern States in which Republicans have been deprived of a vote. But as Congress is Democratic, there is no prospect that such a measure can pass. However, it will offer an opportunity to the Democrats to practice their professions of accepting the Constitutional amendments in good faith.

We recently mentioned that W. V. Barr, "formerly of Kansas," was the candidate of the Greenbackers, or Nationals, or whatever they call themselves, for Congress in the First Illi nois District, in the vicinity of Chicago. Perhaps the reader would like to know how he came out. He came out the hindmost of four, falling even below the candidate who ran as a "Socialist." Out of 23,638 votes cast in the District, he received but 1,854. Barr's popularity does not seem to increase by immigration.

Congress is in session. The Souther Democrats and their Northern flunkeys express surprise at the President's changed tone. Senator Blaine has offered a resolution for investigating the Southern election outrages, and the Democrats are surprised again. They never heard of any outrages in the South; and they want the resolution to include election outrages in the North.

The slander suit of F. P. Baker, of the Topeka Commonwoolth, against the publishers of the Kausas City Times, was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Jefferson City, last week. Baker sued for \$20,000 damages. He was awarded \$1. Now that he has it, what will he do with

It is stated that D. W. Wilder will be ap pointed Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's office, by Mr. Smith. It is a first-class appointment. This will leave Ed. Downard out, who has occupied the position for the past eight

"WE TOLD YOY So."-During the past Summer and Fall, thousands of persons in Kansas subscribed for the New York Advocate, an intensely Greenback paper, of large size, that was offered for 25 cents a year. Now they are wondering why the paper has stopped coming. Thy ought to have governed themselves by the good common sense and business rule, which teacher that when a man offers anything for less than it is possible to produce it, the loss must be made good by stealing or swindling, or the enterprise ails. The white paper for that publication alone cannot be bought for less than about 50 cents a year. How, then, could the printed paper be offered for 25 cents a year? The subscibers might have expected it to stop on their bands, at any time. It was charged, before the election, that the bankers and brokers were backing the paper, for the purpose of advocating the most foolish and disgusting Greenback and Communistic doctrines, as the surest way of set ting public opinion against them. This charge is still made. Now that the elections are over, the paper is permitted to die. It would b better if Kansas people patronized home papers at living prices, rather than send their to cheap Eastern concerns, to be swindled.

Levi Heusel, known as "Bona," well tnown, a few years ago, as the travelling corresondent of the St. Joseph Gazette, has been in Colorado, for several years past. A late Pueblo paper mentions his sudden and mysterious disappearance, and intimates that a certain female oman has him on a pin-book. We don't believe it of Housel. To be sure, he is handsome, and timost any woman would be tempted to steal him: and, to be sure, when taking the census of Nemaha County, some eight years ago, he undertook to increase the population as he went; but Heusel is virtuous, for all that, and will turn up again, all right.

Guthrie having been away at Topeka, last week, Bridges had to do the editing of the Bulletis himself; and as he had met with misfortunes, and was somewhat low-spirited, the paper was not just as cheerful as some papers we have seen. The fact is, Guthrie must take charge of the Bulletin, and fill it up regularly. He is old lightning with a peu-as he is with his jaw, when the subject is himself.

Louis A. Godey died at Philadelphia, on the 29th of November, in the 75th year of his age. He was the founder of Godey's Lady's Book, and its publisher from that time until about two years ago, when he retired from business and his magazine passed into the hands of a Company, possessing none of the tact or liberality of Mr. Godey, and who are rapidly sinking it

Donglas was another Kansas County that got tired of Republican rule, and wanted Reform. They got it, to the tane of \$20,000 to \$30,-000 short in the County Treasury; and it is said that not a dollar of it will be recovered.

\*\*Albert D. Richardson—a true friend of Kansas—was fatally shot in New York city nine years ago to-day.—Leavenworth Press. Killed for stealing another may 's wife.

One of the most prosper Western towns is Leadville, Colorado, which is described as a city in the clouds. The Chief, of course, has a subscriber there.

The firm of Black & White, in Buffalo, has failed. Things must look blue to them. IF A. D. Nieman, of Leavenworth, formerly

Adjutant of the 14th Kansas, is dead. BLESSED ARE THE POOR .- "The Vanderbilt BLESSED ARE THE POOR.—"The Vanderbilt will case," as it is called, is one of the great scandals of the time. The robbery of the grave of A. T. Stewart is one of the most offensive crimes which has ever shocked humanity. Had Vanderbilt or Stewart died poor, none of these shocking revelations of greed, vulgarity and cupidity could have been made. Had these men not left behind them the curse of great wealth, the roofs would not have been lifted from some private houses in this city; the helpless dead might have mouldered into dust without disturbance. It is not that the dead care, but that the living suffer by these was mortem turmoils.

the living suffer by these post mortem turmoils -New York Times . BLANKS .- A large supply of War Claim Deeds, Real Estate and Chattel Mortgages Bonds for Deads; Justices' Blanks, such as Sun Warrants, etc.; Consubles' Sale and other blanks Police Judges' Blanks, etc., etc., neatly printed and for sale at this office.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1878. Porros Curer :- Here we are, in the metropolis of the United States, and, as we expect to stay awhile, we shall try to send you a letter weekly, telling your readers the most important news, gossip, etc.

The police are no nearer a clew as to who desecrat ed the grave of A. T. Stewart than they were two weeks ago; in fact, things seem to become more com plicated and confusing as time passes, and the sense nal New York dalies are about out of material for care beads. Judge Hilton has offered an additional \$25,000, making \$50,000, for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and return of the body, or \$10,000 for any one of the ghouls, (it is conjectured that there are five men implicated,) and the return of the body. It is a puzzle to us to know how it will be proved that the right corpse or bones are returned. Mrs. Stewart is in very delicate health, and this event has

caused her to grow worse. The weather has been gloomy and disagreeable for the past week, but the people move to and fro as lively as on clear days, and business, to all outward appearance, is lively, but on investigation, it is dull, and bundreds are out of employment. This has been the complaint for the last five years, throughout the

whole country. Talmage draws crowded audiences every Sunday. at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, who listen with the night side of New York. No one nods or sleeps in his presence. He is so full of life himself, that he stirs up every one within hearing distance; we think however, he is too sensational, exaggerates his awful pictures, and describes the disease to such an extent give it pretty soon, for he has promised to tell of the bright side of Gotham, as soon as he has finished

narrating his dark journey.

How the New Yorkers who live on the streets where the elevated railroad passes manage to keep rion. Such a clatter! Every two minutes a train goes thundering by, making more noise than—well, we can't tell what. Besides, in the narrow streets, the iron frames and girders shut out the light, and the smoke and dust remain, to make the bad air worse. This mode of transit is of great benefit to those living far from their business, and is a great improvement on the street cars, for one can keep warm, and get home in a few minutes from his pla of toil. A great blessing it is to some, while to oth-

## IN MEMORIAM.

HEAD WATERS OF SALT RIVER, } MR Epiron: -As the Greenback party dies an annual death, I think it well that we should leave some memorial of our existence and our mission behind us. From my present position—head waters Salt River—

interests of all the people—the whole peo greatest good to the greatest number." For these cuds are governments established among men. For these ends the Revolution was fought and the Rebellion put down; and for these ends are the work ing men combining, and the Greenbackers organizing ing men combining, and the Greenbackers organizing, we want no rings, no monopolies, no class legislation, no bond, and no debased money! Away with banks of issue and shoddy money! We want no Peter Funks to tell us how much money we shall use, or of what kind it shall be. Away with them and it—give us the greenback without the debasing brand on its back—genuine greenbacks—and the people shall live again. Give us equal laws, and equal taxation, so that the burdens and blessings of vernment shall fall, as do the showers of rain, up on all alike; the high and the low, the rich and the poor. We ask, in the language of James Madison, in his seventh annual message, that "the notes of the Government shall be issued upon motives of general

policy, as a common medium of circulation." Genu-ine greenbacks, these. Now, sir, we Greenbackers have determined not to e "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to this ongregation of bondholders, forever. No, sir; that ondition of things must cease. We can see no inustice in paying these men in full, in genuine green-backs, full legal tenders for all debts, and not all in Fiat gold and Fiat silver. This would give us, in greenbacks, about \$1,800,000,000, and something less than we had in 1966, when the shoddy bankers, without the fear of "inflation" before their eyes, shoved at \$171,000,000 of their currency onto the people. good money—Uncle Sam's money—and the country is eafe, and we are content. Would to God that this he Greenback party. But this cannot be done, hence we must organize, let us honor the men who, without noney and without price, have borne the brunt battle, and held up the cause of honest money. Such men as Taylor, Elder, Gale, and above all, our gallant Mitchell, who, by word and work, day and night, everywhere, all over the State, spoke to and stirred the hearts of the people as they had never stirred the hearts of the people as they had nev been moved before. Bravely done, "Elder" Mitche You failed, but you deserved success; and every Greenback man will wear you in his heart as a chan ion worthy of his cause, and yet to be honored; for

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

1830, we shall call you to the front again, and narshal our forces for one grand charge on the hosts of shoddy. Then shall a ransomed people rejoice for Resumption will have done its work. Resump tion! ah, yes, Resumption will seem a blessing for two months or more, whilst Congress is in seasion, at least; but from March 4 to July 4, it will be a very different matter. Then there will be "weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth." Then will Shermanizing be the order of the day. Then we will find that the repeal of the Bankrupt law cannot prevent bank-ruptcy, as Sherman promised it would do; and when Scott, Gould, Vanderbilt, and Garrett shall have pooled their interests against our Resumption sham, as they will surely do in March next, it will be worse than Jim Fisk or Black Friday. Then look out for Shermanizing on a grand scale; for it will be nice weather nutil Congress meets again, and gold and silver are the only legal tenders after Januray next, and shoddy money will be at a discount.

Now, in conclusion, let me thank my friends, personal and political, who have honored me by such a generous support, running me ahead of my ticket, even in the face of falsehood and trickery. That I had nothing to do with the passage of the herd law, all inquiring men well know. True, I favored the law, and acted as the attorney of those favoring it. in 1876, and I desired it to be submitted to a vote, and expected it to be done; and here my mission ended on this subject. Again, I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this evidence of your confidence. Friends of Burr Oak and Wayne, I thank you; and colored friends everywhere, I more than thank you. Yours, etc.,

### B. O'DRISCOLL. JOHN GRABLE.

EDITOR CHIEF:-No person, whether Jew, Gentile dohammedan, Brahmin, Free Thinker, or devotee of any other of the one thousand religious of the world ever walked down into the dark valley of the shadow of death with a firmer step—with more fortitude— than did John Grable. I visited him at the begin ning of his sickness, and when later be came to the on that he was soon to go, and sent for me, I conclusion that he was soon to go, and sent for me, a found him cheerful, and perfectly reconciled to the mandates of Nature. Knowing nothing of the future, e could frame no belief concerning it. Belief with out evidence he regarded as superstition. He ap. in fluance, politics, business, law, mathematics, the sciences, etc., and evidence must precede conviction and belief everywhere but in theology. There you must go it blind-shut your eyes, and run with the crowd." He thought that whatevor future awaited aim, would be for the best. Nature committed no wrongs. She dealt honorably and equitably with her children—sought their good in this life, and would undoubtedly do so in the next, if there was one. He was not afraid to trust her. He had a cu riosity to know what, if anything, was behind the veil. If he awoke to another existence, he felt assured of greater scope for enjoyment than in this life. If he should never wake, he would never know it, If he had ever wronged a human being, he did not know it. He thought the best preparation for the next life, if there was one, was to follow the impulses of love, guided by the dictates of renson, in this one. our feet-a light to our path. A man without reason is a brute—a religion without reason was on the same ligion of Nature—natural religion, and not wanatural religion. His conversation showed that he contemplated death with a philosophic mind, and a simple, childlike trust in the infinite goodness of Nature.

elergyman to officiate. Not that he had anything eninst them, as individuals, but he did not believe ed to an organization, whether Masons, Odd-Fellows, Methodists, Catholics, or what not, it was right for his society to bury him with its peculiar honors and rites. As for him, he belonged to the great church of not done so. My mother sent for Mr. Shep

alive. A few days later, he requested his daughter for dissection. That was three weeks before his alive. A few days later, he requested his daughter
Rose to write for me to come again, but the letter
never reached me. At his death, he was conscious,
and conversed intelligently to the last moment. Indeed, he was in the middle of a sentence when life
expired. After his death, Mrs. Grable telegraphed
for me, as he had directed her to do. I went, exlift Catholics, and they were not drunk. Not an
Irish Catholics, and they were not drunk. Not an for me, as he had directed her to do. I went, expecting to bury him. But it appears that in the meantime he had entered into definite arrangements with the college for the reception of his body. Upon learning this, I made no objection to the carrying out of his wishes. While I well knew that he had a right There was no danger of Mr. Shepherd being mobbed, to dispose of his body as in his judgment he saw fit,

a professional capacity, expressed himself as feel in the matter precisely as I did. It was noon the next day when we got started. From my present position—head waters Salt River—I can survey the field, and correct our bearings. This shall be done in due time; and when we enter the field in 1879, we shall come as "a giant refreshed from his slumbers." But, in the meantime, let me say to my Greenback friends "who still live"—Be of good cheer. One more funeral like the present, and we rise to die no more forever. In this contest we good cheer. One more funeral like the present, and years.

The Atchison Globe will please take notice that we know what we are talking about, when we give Guthrie the credit of writing the edistorials in the Balletia concerning Guthrie.

The Leavenworth County seems to be the Gables to the Legislature.

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do it, at the same time wishing it had been otherwise Perhaps it is wrong for me to entirtain a preference for burial. But bothing was more foreign to my hon-est intentichs than a refusal to carry out Mr. Grable's

wishes, after I found out what they were.

Arriving at Troy, I met Col. Tracy, of the Herald, just starting for St. Joseph, and we had a talk about Mr. Grable's death. I briefly wrote the facts, and handed them to him, which appeared in the Herald, signed "S." It is not stated there that I delivered the body to the college. The Chief, however, infer red that I did. But it does state that I was commis-sioned by Mr. Grable to dispose of his body, and that it had been delivered to the college, in accordance with his wishes. All of which was literally true. It is not a matter of overwhelming importance how far I went with the body, or whose enstody it was in the balance of the way. I had no authority to publish Dr. Crippen's name in connection with the matter, and therefore did not. From some remarks of his, I have serious doubts about his thanking any one for his name being used.

Chief met me upon the street, and we had some talk

about Mr. Grable's death, but he did not hiut that he

intended publishing anything further on the subje form the victim to that effect thereby putting him on his guard; and (2) to put it in writing, at it to him for approval. Neither was done. I was sorry any reference was made in his editorial to some of Mr. Grable's neighbors, or to his property, or to the theology of the family, or to the crewd that gath-cred there that night. I did not say I was in danger of being mobbed, but that at one time I thought, if the liquor held out, there might be a mob or a row before morning. At one time, by actual count, I saw fifteen men inside and several outside the house, besides the hired man and myself, Dr. Crippen not havng arrived. They conversed among themselves, but I overheard some denunciations about the dispe of the body. There were no threats or demands made that I know of. Some drunken ruffians came into the room where the hired man and F had retired, and jerked the clothes off the bed, and wanted to fight. One of them offered to "jump" me for "two cents." The price appeared extremely low, but not being in fighting condition, I declined the entertainment. This might or might not have been an attempt to get a row started. They stole a pair of gloves out of my overcont pocket, and a monkey-wrench out of my buggy. But it was not my intention to make the affai public, and I regret that the Chief mentioned it. The facts, however, are as I state them. People can draw their own conclusions. Instead of 240, Mr. Grable owned 480 acres of land. Liabilities, \$1,200, at 10 per cent., \$900 having three instead of two years to run. Mr. Grable was not what I call an Infidel. Rev John Cook's definition of the word is unques correct. In a sermon here in Troy, he held that church members who were unfaithful to their pro-fessions and their beliefs, were the real Infidels, and not those unbelievers who were consistent and faithful to their beliefs. The word Infidel means not faithful. Mr. Grable was faithful in every sense of the word. He did not dis-believe in a future life, as you stated. On that question he was negative or assive-neither believed or disbelieved. Still, he thought the evidence was against it. However, he Aoped that, in her intricate and mighty potencies and powers, Nature had made provision for a higher state of existence, where he could go on with the rescarches and studies begun in this. And when you come down to the point, that is where most men stand When you find a man that knows all about the In finite and the future existence, &c., &c., you gener ally find an ass. Mr. Grable prudently refrained from guessing about what he knew nothing of, but still thought that his guess was as good as a preach-er's. Mr. Grable didn't believe in "specrits." He thought that if he survived the dissolution of this body, he would exist still in a natural body-a retime, one might wear out, and give place to a higher type, and so on. He thought that a thing was either something or nothing, and it couldn't be something unless it had substance. Outside of matter in some of its forms, visible or invisible, there was nothing. As to his financial scheme, it was not so visit and Utopian as some would make us believe. He had advocated it for forty years. It was simply to had advocated it for forty years. It was simply to have our paper circulating medium based upon real estate, instead of gold and silver. The specie basis, said he, is like an ash-hopper standing on the little end—no basis—no foundation—ten dollars in circulation based on one, (perhaps nothing,) and that on a little scrap of metal that was neither food, raiment or shelter. The land basis was the ash-hopper stau ing on the big end, like a pyramid—no panic could overturn it. He had it arranged so as to be self-regulating as to volume, and largely beyond the contro plied the same rules of reasoning to the solution of of those enemies to their race—those human vultures this problem that he did to all the questions of life. -who are the authors of more misery than war, per fattened and gloated over the wretchedness they caused and are eausing in our land. Mr. Grable had responded with philanthropists, and his theories may, in time, come to the front. S R SHEPHERD.

## FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Entrop :- I notice, in the last week's Chief. statement by S. R. Shepherd, which needs correction very badly. When father first took sick, he did no think that his vitality was exhausted, and that he would not recover, for he did not want to send for a doctor; he said he would be well in a few days. He spoke of getting well not two weeks before his death. Father did not send for S. R. Shepherd, to talk about final affairs; in fact, he did not send for him at all. Father had been sick four weeks before Mr. Shepherd had been to see him once. Shepherd and wife had been to St. Joseph, and on their return, stopped over night with us, instead of being "sent for," as S. R. Shepberd said. Father has said, for the last twenty years, that he wanted his body dissected, after death and made a skeleton of; and he spoke of it to Mrs. Shepherd. Shepherd opposed it very strongly. Father He requested me to take his body, after death, to the St. Joseph Medical College, for examination and and brain for the last six or eight years. Morphine ssection, and the preparation of his skeleton for was the cause of father's wild actions, which the doc ecture-room uses and the museum. I endeavored to tor gave him to make him rest at night, Those spells dissuade him from this purpose. He finally said I lasted till the effects of the morphine had left him; might do as I thought best—bury him under a tree and when father was in that state of mind, he never there, either with or without autopsy, or give his body to the college. If I buried him, I must, of course, spoke of having his body dissected, his mind was perfectly clear. He never once said that Mr. Shepherd should use his own judgment in the disposal of his bedy. Only a day or two before his death, he asked Ida if she thought mother and I would consent to have his body dissected. The told him that we would right for certainly, consent to his last wishes, no difference tors and what they were. We could never be at ease, had we humanity, and he wanted to be buried, if buried at all, by its forms. He knew that I had the song and form books of both the English and American Liberals. Nothing was said about cremation, at that time. The editor of the Chief misunderstood me. It tries to make the public believe that it was not was weeks before, while spending the night with me, father's wish, only ours. He must be very short of memory. Father sent Jim Clark, then a hired hand at Troy, that we talked about cremation.

The next day, Mr. Grable seemed better. I bade him good-bye, and it was the last time I saw him tors of the college if they would not receive his body at all. Another great mistake. No one said any yet I could not help feeling and expressing regret that he had made such a disposition of it imperative upon his family and friends. Dr. Crippen, who was employed by Mrs. Grable to attend the body in a professional capacity, expressed himself as feeling.

Road Notice. THE STATE OF KANSAS, SS. DORIFHAN COUNTY,

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, ? OTICE is hereby given, that a petition was prese to the Board of Commissioners of Doniphan Cor NOTICE is hereby forminateness at a feature of the Board of Commissioners at a feature of the state of the same of

## VEGETINE

## WILL CURE RHEUMATISM. TROY, : : KANSAS,

Mr. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Mr., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE. Read His Statement.

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876. MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall, I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step: these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINS, and followed it up until I land taken seven bottles: have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years, as I have done. This statement is gratuitous, as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.

as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,
ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries

## VECETINE

## HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Nor—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health.

Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommensed the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

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and Liver Complaint for three years.

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This article is one which really possesses extra
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rue. It is far superior to the ordinary porous pi er, all the so-called electrical appliances, and to
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Executive's Agency.

Estate of John Grable, Deceased.

OTHCE is hereby given, that on the 26th day of November, 1sift, the underrigned was appointed by the
robate Court of Destphan County, Kanasa, Executrix of
he last will and testament of John Grable, dee'd, into of
and County. All persons indebted to anid Estate, are required to make immediate settlement; and those having
claims against the Estate, absuld present them for silvesace within one year from the date of anid letters, or they
may be precluded from any benefit of said Estate; and if

D. C. SINCLAIR,

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### DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,

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Established in the Spring of 1861—Now in Its 18th Year.

orchards in this and adjoining Counties prove its character.

This season is favorable for the growth of stock. The younger troes are doing extremely well. The grafts of last Spring's planting, numbering 6,000 choice homemade, are all doing well. These trees are grown here, for the people of Northern Kansas. If you want them, come and huy them. Am selling at lower rates than Eastern nurserymen, and claim that Kansas farours should plant Kansas grown trees. Come and buy them in quantity, and save for yourselves the cost of canvassing for understand that this cost is always added to the bill. It does not now seem to me necessary to buttonhole Doniphan County farmers, to induce them to buy home grown trees. The sales of fruit of hast year prove that it pays. The fine crop of small fruits and peaches this season, gives a large return for a small outlay.

Trees will be sold at from 3 to 15 cents, according to quantity and quality. Other stock in proportion.

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TROY, KANSAS. Farms for sale and for rent in all portions of the County; lso, City Lots and Dwellings in Troy. Real Estate sold n commission, and Taxes paid for non-residents.

n commissi 13june78.

J. S. MURRAY STOCK SALES.

PRY & MURRAY. Severance, Kansas, WILL have General Commission Stock Sales on the second Saturday of each month, at Severance, be inning at 10 o'clock, A. M. Next sale will be

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878. Commissions reasonable, and customers solicited. Persons from a distance wishing stock sold, can obtain pasture near the city, on reasonable terms. For further in-PRY & MURRAY,

Aug. 8, 1878-ly. P. O. Box 94, Severance, Kanasa DRUGS

Family Grocery Store DONIPHAN, KANSAS.

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Nov. 14, 1876-19.

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It having been widely advertised under the "America Ahead in Spool Cotton." that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willi. mantic Lines Company for "Speel Cotton chines," over all the great thread manufacpublic, and to Mesers. J. & P. Conte, to au-

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton. We are advised by cable of the following

## J. & P. COATS, GOLD MEDAL Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal

and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have comblished in Rhad Island the Inrgest Speel Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Speel Cotton i manufactured through every process, from the raw cotton to the finished speed, AMERI. CA, as represented by Messre. J. & P. COATS, is still AREAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

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celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has en awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first, at Paris, in 1833, to the Centennial, at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country, CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sectious for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacturing is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley

Paris for SPOOL Cotton, they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Mix-cord speed Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at

SOLE AGENTS, 400 Broadway, New York. Taxes for 1878.

OFFICE OF THEASURER OF DONIFHAN COUNTY, TROY, KANSAS, October 31, 1878. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax Rolls for have been placed in my hands, and that I am re to receipt for all taxes that may be offered. SYNOPSIS OF TAX LAWS.

half of the same may be paid on or before December 20th, without penalty.

2. One-half of the taxes on Real or Personal Property may be paid on or before December 20th, and the other half on or before June 20th following, without penalty,

3. If the whole tax is paid on or before December 20th, a relate of 5 per cent. is allowed on the half that may rut to June 20th.

4. On any Real Estate or Personal Property, where uo payment has been made by December 20th, the whole becomes due, and a penalty of 5 per cent is added December 21st.

21st.

5. A penalty of 5 per cent. is added on March 21st, and another 5 per cent. on June 21st, on all real estate where the first installment was not paid by December 20th.

6. Warrants for delinquent taxes on personal property will be isaned January 1st and July 1st.

7. Lands delinquent for taxes will be advertised July 10th, and sold the first Tuesday in September.

8. After the tax sales, the amount of the taxes and costs will be subject to interest, at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum.

9. At the end of the third year, a tax-deed will be is

TAX LEVIES FOR 1878. TAX LEVIES FOR 10-10.
THE following is the levy of taxes for the year 1878, or